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" six months, " 5 00
" three months, in advance, 3 00
" one month, " 1 00

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 23.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 1, 1867.

NO. 38.

Wilmington District—4th Round.

Brunswick Zion Aug. 24 and 25

Whiteville Shiloh " 29 and 30

Robethon " 31 and Sept. 1

Sturles " 7 and 8

Cokesbury " 14 and 15

Topsail, Rocky Point " 21 and 22

Wilmington, Fifth Street " 23 and 24

Elizabeth Street " 5 and 6

Duke of Windsor " Oct. 12 and 13

Onslow, Queens Greek " 19 and 20

Duplin, Charity " 20 and 21

Smithville " 2 and 3

Wilmington, Front Street " Nov. 9 and 10

Clinton " 10 and 11

L. S. BURKHARD, P. E.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ERROR OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from A nervous debility, premature decay and all the effects of suffering, has been free to all who desire him, the best advice and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Offers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN D. OGDEN,

No. 42 Cedar St., New York.

10-14

SEINES AND NET TWINES.

ROPE, CORKS, BUOYS,

LEADS AND NETTINGS.

of every description, manufactured and for sale

H. & G. W. LORD,

89 Commercial Street,

Boston, Mass.

343m-

oct. 4

NEW HANOVER COUNTY

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE next Annual Meeting of this Society will be held at Moore's Creek Bridge on Thursday, November the 7th, 1867, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. The object of the Society, being the general interest of the Agricultural classes, their hearty co-operation, mutual exertion, and earnestly solicited. It is desired that all districts in the county should be represented; an interesting time is anticipated as a number of speakers will be present by invitation and address the various subjects connected with agricultural pursuits. The public generally are invited to attend.

D. MACMILLAN,

President N. H. A. S.

3-difitw

oct. 8

THE

GREAT QUESTION,

Can better provide for my family, than

by spending a small portion of my income

come for a Policy on my Life?

38,000 Persons have Insured in the

ATNA LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

And others are Daily Applying.

The principle of LIFE INSURANCE has

been well demonstrated, that it is hardly

necessary at this day to go into an argument in its support. Every individual who has a family or dear ones dependent upon his existence, is in fact, ever-vigilant, and watching over the welfare and happiness of life, in notwithstanding them against want, and protecting them from poverty, should death deprive him of his support and assistance. On an INSURANCE POLICY, procured at the premium rates, there is no risk in the case of death to provide them with subsistence through life. Securing such a policy not only makes life more pleasant, but will bring to the dead the happy consolation that they will be remembered and honored.

THE GOLD, CHEERFUL SYMPATHY OF AN UNCHARITABLE WORLD. To those whose good impulses are moved to this accomplishment for their family's future protection.

THE ATNA LIFE INSURANCE CO. is most cordially recommended for carrying out of these desires. The Company has been in existence for FORTY EIGHT YEARS, and now, with a

Capital of \$6,000,000 00

stands as one of the solid money institutions of the nation, and the only ones induced to form LIFE INSURANCES in the world.

Over five hundred risks have been taken in the last twelve months upon the most influential citizens of North Carolina. Out of this number four hundred and fifty have been paid out, and even promptly to survivors; and but for this fore-thought and ACTION not one dollar would have been left of their estates for the benefit of their bereaved loved ones. After the 2nd year,

50 per cent. Premiums on a POLICY

protects every person during Life.

Bisks on ages from 14 to 65 years are taken for a term of years or the WHOLE TERM OF LIFE on amounts from \$1,000 to \$10,000, and the rates are reasonable. LIFE INSURANCE POLICY CANNOT BE TAKEN FOR DEBT, BUT GOES TO THE FAMILY OR OTHER DEPENDENTS FOR THEIR SPECIAL USE AND SUPPORT. None can possess half a dozen today in the world, and be lost. Of two concerns, one of which may leave your family or dependents destitute, and the other ASSURES them a comfortable support to your decease; can there be a doubt in the mind of any one that the one knows that if the pressure of the times bears hard upon a man in the fulness of his strength, it will be far more severe upon a woman and children left at such a conjuncture as that without resources, and a easier for a man to pay his premium than for his family to live with out his aid and without means.

For further information call on the Agent who now extends the invitation to every one, rich and poor, to take his place with us in Richmond.

THE TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED moved on to the fight,

Outward, still onward, to the portals of glory.

To the sepulchred chambers, yet never died,

They may.

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD OF N. C.—This Ecclesiastical Court will begin its 5th Annual Session in the Presbyterian Church in New Bern on Wednesday, October 30th, at 8 A. M. Its members are all the Presbyterian clergy, Ruling Elders from each Presbyterian Church in our State, so that the party had broken up in a general "burst," and every hand had been abdoned except his own and that of one remaining adversary.

His long wait on the "upper" deck,"

Whence all but him had fled;

The lamp threw its light on his last red check.

And he hadn't another "red."

Yet beautiful and bright he sat

As born to win or loose;

With the see of triumph hid under his hat

And a "bowl" or two in his clothes.

The game went on—he would not go

Without his father's word;

That father drunk, on the floor below,

Bis voice no longer heard.

He called aloud—"Say, daddy, say—

Hadn't I better go it alone?"

He knew not the chieftain lay

Unconscious of his son.

"Speak, father!" once again he cried,

"I'm playing my host for EVER!"

"And"—but the man on the other side

Offered him on the seven."

His countenance fell when his ear caught that,

But it wasn't a time to grove."

So he played him the ace from under his hat

And the "right-bower out of his sleeve."

And I shouting loud once more at last

My Father! must I stay?"

While over the table thick and fast

The fluttering "pasteboard" play.

And flickered up and flickered down

And last disappeared in the socket;

And the man at the table who "hailed from the town."

Slipped all of the stakes in his pocket.

And then with a burst of thunder sound

He kicked over the table and chairs,

And cleared the door with a single bound

And slid down the banister stairs.

RODES' BRIGADE CHARGE AT SEVEN PINES.

I.

Down by the valley, mid thunder and lightning,

By the deep crimson walls of Richmond,

The twenty-five hundred moved on to the fight,

Outward, still onward, to the portals of glory.

To the sepulchred chambers, yet never died,

They may.

Hear ye hoowing down the red valley,

Carter unbuckle his swarthy old hands?

II.

Friends of TEMPERANCE.—A Council of

the Friends of Temperance was formed at

Thomasville on Monday night last, composed of fifteen members.

DEMOCRATIC CONSERVATIVE MEETING IN HARNETT.—At a Convention of Delegates from the different Districts in Harnett County, at Lillington, on Oct. 12th, John C. Williams, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Dr. Wm. M. McNeill appointed Secretary.

JOHN E. SPEARMAN, Agent,

Market Street, between 2d and 3d,

Wilmington, N. C.

jan. 27 108—Raw—wf

Official Vote of Louisiana—State Convention.

Cathedral.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 21.—Special orders No. 165 declare the total vote of the State at the election held September 27th and 28th, 1867, on the question of calling a Convention for the purpose of establishing a Constitution and new government for the State, loyal to the Union, to be 79,174, of which there were for Convention, 75,082; against Convention, 4,006; blanks, 89.

A majority of the whole number re-

presented having voted, and a majority of

the voters having voted, and a majority of

the votes having been cast for a Conven-

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present

STATE NEWS.

BANKRUPTS.—The following persons have been adjudged Bankrupts:

W. F. Sanderson, Washington county; Robinson White, of Pasquotank; John W. Hinton, of Gates; Richard Keough, of Chowan; C. W. Skinner, Jr., of Chowan; Joshua Swift, of Washington; Zero Hamilton, of Camden; James R. Dillon, of Washington; John L. Wood, Pasquotank; R. S. Dashiel, Pasquotank; W. N. Andrews, Wake; J. B. Fearing, Pasquotank; Jones Watson, Orange; W. P. Mallett, Orange; R. K. Speed, Pasquotank; John E. Harrington, Wake; T. E. Skinner, Wake; W. E. Smith, Wake; W. H. White, Pasquotank; B. F. Keaton, Pasquotank; J. G. Broadwell, Wake; W. H. Hinches, Granville; Willard Updegraff, Wake; John T. Williams, Wake; W. F. Suipes, Chatham; Redding Builders, Wilson; Silas Webb, Carteret; A. L. Leland, Craven; Mrs. E. C. Yancey, Orange; Samuel Carson, Washington; William Shamus, Pasquotank; Sims Upchurch, Chatham.—*Ral. Register.*

CONSERVATIVE MEETING IN WAKE.—The Court House in Raleigh was filled to overflowing on Saturday night, on occasion of the great rally of the Conservatives of the city.

On motion of Seaton Gales, Esq., the meeting was organized by the appointment of M. A. Bledsoe, Esq., as Chairman. Mr. Bledsoe, on assuming the chair, made a stirring and eloquent speech, which was received with great enthusiasm.

The organization was further completed by the appointment of the following officers, viz:

Vice Presidents—Messrs. Jephtha Horton, M. B. Royster, J. H. Separks, P. C. Fleming and W. J. Armstrong.

Secretaries—Wm. Simpson and John G. Bagwell.

On motion of R. C. Badger, Esq., a committee of five from each ward were directed to be appointed to report business for the consideration of the meeting.

After the committee had met, Judge A. S. Merrimon, being loudly called for, addressed the meeting for upwards of two hours, in a speech of great power and ability.

The committee subsequently reported, through Mr. Badger, the following resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation, viz:

DANIEL G. FOWLE,
Raleigh Sentinel.

UNION SUPERIOR COURT.—The Fall Term of this Court was held last week.—Judge Little presiding, and W. P. Caldwell, Esq., Solicitor. There was no capital case before the Court—most of the time was occupied with affray and larceny cases.

After the committee had met, Judge A. S. Merrimon, being loudly called for, addressed the meeting for upwards of two hours, in a speech of great power and ability.

The committee subsequently reported, through Mr. Badger, the following resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation, viz:

Charlotte *Democrat*.

UNION COUNTY.—A public meeting at Monroe last week nominated Rev. Edmund Davis as a candidate for the State Convention.

The county is entitled to but one delegate, but the meeting resolved that if it should appear that they are entitled to two, then Col. J. Trull should be the other candidate.

Charlotte Democrat.

COTTON PICKING.—We learn that on Saturday, Oct. 10th, the hands on the plantation cultivated by Judge Fowle and John Pugh Haywood, Esq., at Rogers' Cross Roads, in this county, picked for prizes, with the following result:

John Brodie..... 379 pounds.
Allen Rogers..... 374
Henry Temple..... 316
Joe Welch..... 37
John H. Powers..... 37
Pretty good picking before frost.

Mr. John Fort had the superintendence of hands and plantation.—*Ral. Sentinel.*

SICKLES' LOYAL STUDENT.—The Danville Times gives the following pedigree of Gen. Sickles' "loyal student," to whom he referred in his speech in Philadelphia. This same Johnston is the man who, with the aid of Toucey and others, has managed, by false representations, to procure the arrest and trial by Military Commission of the estimable Sheriff of Caswell, who was simply the agent of the violated law in holding the malefactor in confinement:

The "loyal student"—the "martyr"—referred to, is the notorious freebooter and desperado, of illegitimate birth, Bill Johnston, whose eyes first beheld day-light in the county of Rockingham, North Carolina, and whose loyalty consisted in his volunteering in a Rockingham company to fight Gen. Sickles and his "loyal" troops, and after serving in the Confederate army for some time, deserted, and came back to Rockingham, where he joined a band of robbers and desperadoes, and distinguished himself much greater for crimes of the deepest dye than for his loyalty. House-breaking and robbery were some of his "amusements," and on one occasion he entered the house of old Mr. Moore in the darkness of the night, seized him, and leading him in the woods, tied him to a tree, and then robbed his house—taking \$37 Confederate money as part of the booty.

Before or immediately after the was over, he was arrested and held to account for the commission of crimes which, by the laws of North Carolina, forfeited his life.—

Absit his person were found buried in the ashes. Able counsel was assigned him by court, and such had been the extent of his lawlessness and rascality in Rockingham that he moved to have his case removed to and tried in Caswell County. It was granted.

He had a fair trial; was convicted; the penalty of the law was death; that penalty was pronounced against him, and Gov. Worth subsequently pardoned him. Another meeting will be held on the 24th of November to supply the vacancy.

CATAWBA STATION—LIME—NEWTON—W. N. C. R. R.—**PRESIDENT TATE—LENOIR.**—For some distance west of Statesville, the Western North Carolina Railroad runs parallel with the Catawba River. Almost directly on the river lies Catawba Station, a point of growing interest in the development of the lime business. Two enterprising gentlemen (Powell, Wilson & Co.) some time ago established a lime-kiln near this spot, in the midst of the limestone deposits of Catawba county. The business has grown, until at present the capacity for burning lime has reached two hundred tons per month, the major part of which is sold and the demand increases. The material for making the lime exists indefinitely. Additional kilns are in contemplation, and the owners of the limestone are determined to make the number of kilns equal the demand, go where it may.

Lime, as a fertilizer, has never been fully appreciated by our farmers, but, judging from the appearance of things at Catawba Station, one is led to conclude that the secret is becoming known.

The beautiful little county town of Newton lies at the end of a "switch" of the Western Railroad. Switching off of the main line, the Y, three miles from the place, we are soon at the town, and a healthy and prosperous little place at that.

Newton is quite a market for fire iron, &c. It lies near the famous iron ore of Catawba and Lincoln counties. The Western North Carolina Railroad and Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road are not over twenty miles apart, at this point, the latter road being famous for the exportation of iron.

POLITICAL.—The Conservatives of Cabarrus held a meeting in Concord on Tuesday last. They were ably addressed by W. H. Bailey, Esq., of Salisbury. Mr. John Hileman was unanimously nominated as the Conservative candidate for the Convention, and accepted. Of Mr. Hileman, the Press says:

"His friends are confident of his election by a large majority. He is highly spoken of by his neighbors as being a honest man, an humble Christian, a man of fine practical sense and always ready to do a good deed. His charity was proverbial during the war to the poor of all classes, irrespective of color, polities or religion. We need the best men that can be found to represent the county in the coming Convention. Mr. Hileman's friends claim for him every element that constitutes a good man."

CONSERVATIVE MEETING AT AUBURN.—A meeting of the Conservatives of Auburn was held on Saturday. Proceedings in our next. Delegates were appointed to the County Convention, and the following preference for candidates expressed, viz.: Hon. D. G. Fowle, W. J. Busbee, Esq., Col. Russ and Fairbank made capital speeches.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

DEATH OF MAJ. W. F. COLLINS.—We regret to learn that this gentleman died at his residence, at Ridgway, on Saturday.

Major Collins was a public-spirited and kind-hearted citizen, and was well known throughout the State, having served for years as Public Comptroller and for some time as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina.

His funeral will take place in this city, this afternoon, upon the arrival of the Weldon train.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

CONSERVATIVE TICKET.—The New Bern Journal of Commerce publishes the following as the Conservative ticket for the Convention for Craven county, viz: W. W. Ferree, H. R. Bryan and J. W. Biddle.

From the Richmond Enquirer.
The Door of the Negro.

None but the most depraved would urge a measure of retaliation merely for the sake of spite, and on the other hand, none but the most cowardly would hesitate to use the power of his arm for the protection of his person. And so it is when such occasions arise mankind are compelled to obey the impulses of resentment and employ the means which they suggest as mere measures of safety. The course of the negroes in this State in the late election—arrayed as they were in solid phalanx against the interests, the property, and even the lives, of the white people, presents the most irrefragable proof that their hostility to us is instinctive and ineradicable. Nothing, therefore, remains for us to do but to meet the issue they have forced upon us and defend ourselves like men.

This is near the home of Rufus Lenoir Patterson, a sort of a model of a man. The town of Morganant, the present terminus of the Western N. C. R. R., is my resting place but for the time. Here I bid farewell, for a while, to Rail Roads, and, after the fashion of the old four miles an hour, jog my way, still keeping to the West, over many a hill, now and then a mountain. I aim first of all for Asheville, but will write you, "if I see anything," from a point West of Buncombe.

Courtesy of Ral. *Sentinel*.

LETTER FROM JUDGE FOWLE.—RALEIGH, Oct. 26, 1867.—**Messrs. Peale and Gales:**—Gentlemen: I was informed this afternoon that I was nominated to-day, at Auburn, for a seat in the approaching Convention. I am deeply sensible of the compliment, but am so situated that it would be impossible for me to give that attention to the cause of the future, but will, nevertheless, do what I can to help the colored race. On the contrary, we have ever borne towards them the kindest feelings, and have sought to promote their welfare. They have, however, with some few noble exceptions, hoisted the black flag and proclaimed war against the Conservatives, and to the latter we shall cling like the leeches to a dead body.

(From the Richmond *Whig*.)

WE HAVE A GREAT AND GLORIOUS COUNTRY, A COMMONWEALTH UNPARSED IN THE ADVANTAGES OF THE SOIL, CLIMATE AND PRODUCTION, A POPULATION UNQUELED IN ALL THE ELEMENTS THAT OVERCOME DIFFICULTIES, MAKES A COMMUNITY RICH AND PROSPEROUS. SHALL WE PERMIT THESE THINGS TO BE LOST TO US FOREVER? SHALL WE TAMELY SUBMIT TO THE SUBVERSION OF ALL OUR PRINCIPLES, AND THE DESTITUTION OF THE LEADERSHIP OF THE LEADERS? WE URGE THIS UPON OUR PEOPLE, BOTH IN TOWN AND COUNTRY, FAR MORE IN SORROW THAN INANGER, BECAUSE WE HAVE NEVER INDULGED ANY ENMITY TOWARDS THE BLACKS. ON THE CONTRARY, WE HAVE EVER BORNE TOWARDS THEM THE KINDEST FEELINGS, AND HAVE SOUGHT TO PROMOTE THEIR WELFARE. THEY HAVE, HOWEVER, WITH SOME FEW NOBLE EXCEPTIONS, HOISTED THE BLACK FLAG AND PROCLAIMED WAR AGAINST THE CONSERVATIVES, AND TO THE LATTER WE SHALL CLING LIKE THE LEECHES TO A DEAD BODY.

(From the Richmond *Whig*.)

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WILMINGTON, N. C.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1867.

Election in Virginia—Whites vs. Blacks.

Sufficient returns have not been received from Virginia to speak definitely of the result. The latest intelligence says that the Convention is called, and that the Radicals have secured a predominance in that body. This result must have been expected, for although the whites had a majority of upwards of thirteen thousand registered voters in the State, the representative districts were so arranged by the military authorities that the negroes could send a majority of delegates, and we suppose they have done so.

It is impossible, as yet, to analyze this election in order to reap all the benefit we can from the lessons it teaches. There is one fact more prominent than all others, however, and that is the unanimity with which the races have been arrayed against each other. It is the beginning of the end of the contest between the races inaugurated by the characterless adventures and strangers, for the mastery in Virginia. It may be confined to the ballot-box, but it may assume a more terrible form. It will go on nevertheless, until one triumphs, and the other goes down in defeat. The returns indicate a division amounting almost to unanimity, a few whites here and there, voting with the blacks, and about an equal number of blacks voting with the whites, where they were not intimidated by threats or cruel violence from their own color from doing so.

No person or party, of course, shoulders the responsibility for this state of things. The fact that the negroes are alienated from their former masters and old friends, is a mere chance, the feeling against one of them exercising the right to act with the Southern people, amounting to criminal violence, is the natural consequence of former condition and present relations. For do not white men who superintended the welfare of the souls of negroes on Sunday, and their political well-being through the other six days and nights of the week, write for them, and have adopted in their public meetings held in Churches, made sacred by devoting it one day in seven to God, and the remainder of the time to Mammon, resolutions disclaiming everything of the kind. Of course they do; and how naughty it is, in a "disfranchised rebel," to cast reflections upon such holy and loyal benefactors of the colored people. What do results prove in the face of the assertion of *loyal* men that there has been no attempt in this State or elsewhere in the South, to array the negroes against the whites? What business had General SCHENKEL separating their ballots so that rebels could establish their disloyal statements? What a pious, loyal and republican affair the Radicals would make of their party, if the dirty and dishonorable means used to perpetuate their power could be consummated without further exposure than their delectable organiza-

tion see fit to make.

Congress intended that the races should be arrayed against each other as the effect of their legislation, and ready and convenient tools have greedily seized the opportunity to secure such a result. It was the only hope of preserving party ascendancy, and for this purpose they have doomed the negro to destruction by arraying him against the whites. We had hoped the result would have been different; we have labored that it should be—our warning and our advice have alike been unheeded. The alarm has been sounded at the North. Ohio has most solemnly warned against negro excesses and negro supremacy; but the election in Virginia shows that the lessons of the evil-doers have been too deeply impressed upon the ignorant understandings of the poor negro for them to comprehend its meaning. Other States will follow, now there, then here, until the white States of the North will be arrayed in solemn phalanx against the negro States of the South, when black Radicalism will make but a feeble resistance to white Conservatism, and the poor victims of personal and party ambition and cupidity will go down before the storm which false friends have created.

Suspension of Judge Aldrich.

We published a few days since the remarks of Judge ALDRICH, of South Carolina, in declining to violate the jury laws of the State in obedience to the order of Gen. CANBY. We learn that for this act he has been suspended. The Charleston *Mercury* describes the last official act of Judge ALDRICH and gives his remarks upon leaving his seat, which strikingly illustrate the character of the upright Judge and incorruptible man, that we publish them with pleasure.

The Judge was escorted to the Court room at Barnwell County Court, by the Sheriff. After the warmest greetings from the members of the bar, he directed the Clerk to call over the grand and petit juries, but not to swear them in. The Judge addressed them, alluding to the sad memories called up by the deaths of so many members of the bar, and referring to the present condition of the country. He then read an order of General CANBY in regard to juries, showing how grossly it violated the laws of the State which he had sworn to support, and which conscientious and constitutional reasons compelled him not to enforce. He next read an order, which had just been served upon him, suspending and not permitting him to hold any Courts in his circuit. The Judge then addressed the juries on the Reconstruction Acts and the powers of the Military Commanders, which do not include his suspension. Rising from his seat, he said :

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